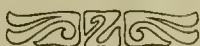


Bollington Urban District.



REPORT

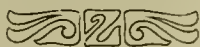
ON THE

Health of Bollington

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

By D. W. Main, M.B., Ch.B., Univ. Vict.
M.B., Ch.B., Univ. Liverp.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

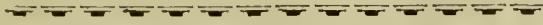


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1911.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health For 1910.



*To the Chairman and Members of the Bollington Urban
District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to submit to you, for your consideration, my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the District for the past year.

The district of Bollington comprises, as you know, 1291 acres, and is situate in the valley, and on its adjacent hill sides. It lies on the Westerly slope of the East Cheshire range of hills, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the North East of the Borough of Macclesfield.

The highest altitude is about 700 feet, and the lowest about 400 feet above sea level.

Owing chiefly to its situation, Bollington is subject to much rain and cold winds.

The character of the soil and sub-soil varies greatly. Generally speaking it is sandstone and clay, with some coal measures.

The population is densest in the valley itself. For the purpose of this Report it has been customary to take the figures of the Census as being approximately correct, and it is on these figures viz: 5245 that the vital statistics have been again made up.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.—The inhabitants, for the most part, find work in the Fine Cotton Spinning and Doubling Industries. There are three mills engaged in this work in the district. Other works include Paper Staining, Calico Printing, and Cotton Weaving. Each of these industries is being represented by one mill. There is also a large amount of Stone Quarrying and Dressing carried on in the district and neighbourhood. Beyond the boundaries is a mill engaged in Calico Bleaching. Here a large number of the inhabitants of Bollington find work. This mill and its immediate surroundings

would appear rightly to belong to Bollington. Unfortunately it is not included in it, but in the adjacent Rural District of Rainow. The only road leading to the mill comes through Bollington, there being only footpaths leading into Rainow itself. In this way, all the heavy traffic to and from the mill has perforce to travel direct through Bollington. Most of the work-people employed there live in Bollington. This district, too, comes in for the larger part of the black smoke, which is so frequently emitted from the mill chimney.

At Pott Shrigley, a couple of miles away, many hands find work in the Pit and Brickworks situated there.

Diseases of the Chest and the various forms of Rheumatism are perhaps the most common ailments to which the inhabitants are liable.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—There are 1184 inhabited houses in the district. These are for the most part built of stone and rubble. The newer ones, however, are built of stone and brick, with stone frontages.

The air space at the back of the houses is, on the whole, satisfactory. Here and there, however, there are no backyards but simply a passage.

Most of the other houses are built on the principle of two rooms up and two down. In this case there is generally insufficient sleeping room for families. This is, however, avoided in the later built houses. There is now, generally, a scullery added below, with a third small bedroom above it. Some of the newer houses have a small bathroom added.

All plans for new buildings are required to be sent in, in duplicate, to the Council Office. The Surveyor then goes over them and passes them on to the Highway Committee with any remarks he may have to make on them. If the Committee is satisfied that they conform to the Byelaws in force, they are then accepted and passed by the Council.

Five new houses have been erected during the year, and three old ones closed for habitation. The owners of these did not see their way to carry out certain necessary sanitary alterations which were required, but preferred to close them voluntarily.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered during the year was 100. The birth rate is thus equivalent to one of 19·06 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population.

These figures are lower than those both of last year and of the previous ten years' average.

For these periods the figures were :—

			No. of Births.	Rate per 1000 per Annum	
1909	...	...	104	...	19·8
Average of previous ten yrs.			113	...	22·3

Of the births registered 49 were males and 51 were females. There were 3 illegitimate births. The illegitimate birth rate is thus equivalent to one of 30 per 1000 births registered.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.—The number of deaths registered as occurring within the district during the year is 52. This is equivalent to an annual death rate of 9·9 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Of these 52 deaths, however, 2 were those of strangers, who came into the district on account of serious illness and who died within a few days of their arrival. It would appear to be only fair to deduct these 2 from the total of 52. On the other hand 4 Bollington people died in institutions in Macclesfield, where they had been taken for nursing and medical treatment, shortly after their admission to these institutions. This number must therefore be added to the total.

The number of deaths of actual residents of the district is thus, 54, and the death rate on this calculation works out at practically 10 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Of the deaths, one half were of persons over 65 years of age.

Apoplexy accounts for 11 deaths, heart disease for 9, and malignant disease for 7, these three alone making up one half of the total.

There were 3 deaths from phthisis, and 1 from other tuberculous disease. The death rate for this class of disease is thus equivalent to one of 76 per 1000 of the population.

From other diseases of the Chest there were 5 deaths, 2 being from bronchitis, and 3 from pneumonia.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Of infants dying under 12 months of age there were 4 only. Two were those of twins who died from premature birth, the period registered being 6 months. Another died from congenital heart disease, and one from congenital debility. The age of the longest surviving was given as 8 days. There does not seem to have been anything preventable in the cause of death of any of these infants.

The infantile death rate for the year is 40 per 1000 births registered.

It is a matter for congratulation that there are no deaths from diarrhoeal or from zymotic diseases. There is no doubt that much of this immunity is due to the wetness of the summer months, at the same time, some credit is due to the improved system of sewage treatment, and to the better emptying and cleansing of ashpits and privy middens.

Greater care is being taken with the new-born infant. Cards with directions on the feeding and management of infants are left by the Midwives after every birth. Boat shaped bottles are gradually finding more favour with the mothers.

A strict watch is being kept on expectant mothers at the mills, and none are allowed to work right up to the moment of their confinement as was formerly the case.

Each of these precautions has, one will admit, some right to its share in the reduced Infantile Mortality Rate.

To compare the figures of this year with those of last year, and the average of the previous ten years, the following tables are given:—

	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
This year including 2 from outside ...	56	10·6
Last year (1909)	56	10·6
Average for previous ten years ...	68·6	13·4

	No. of deaths of Infants under 12 months.	Rate per 1,000 births registered.
1910	4	40
1909	8	77
Average for previous ten years	13·4	116·9

The death rate for the four quarters of the year are as follows:—

1st Quarter.	No of deaths : 18.	Rate : 13·7 per 1000 per annum.
2nd " "	13.	" 9·9 " "
3rd " "	9.	" 6·8 " "
4th " "	12.	" 9·1 " "

The Vital Statistics for the various Wards are as follows:—

BIRTHS.

In the East Ward	... ..	37 births were recorded.
" Central Ward	... ..	33 " "
" West Ward	.. ..	30 " "

DEATHS. In the

East Ward deaths at all ages numbered	20.	Under 12 months	...	1.
Central Ward	"	"	...	3.
West Ward	"	"	...	0.

In order to compare and weigh these figures, the estimated population of the three Wards are appended:—

Ward.	Estimated Population.			
East	1743.
Central	1826.
West	1676.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply for the district comes from the boreholes at Dane Bent and Lowerhouse in the neighbouring Parish of Rainow. In quality it has continued to be very pure and wholesome. As to quantity, there has been ample for the needs of the year. In this respect it has perhaps been fortunate that the last few years have all been noted for the wetness of their summers, and there has not been, for some considerable time, any long continued period of drought.

That a very greatly increased supply of water is needed for the district, owing mainly to the introduction of the Water Carriage System of Sewerage, is admitted, and further, that the amount now required is out of all comparison to what was considered necessary before is certain. Until a time of stress comes it is difficult to gauge how far the supply will stand it, but we cannot help awaiting such a time without a certain feeling of foreboding and anxiety.

The Water Committee and Superintendent have carefully borne this very important matter in mind throughout the year. The check on wastage in the mills, which was found to be so serious last year, has been rigorously imposed and, no doubt, a great saving has been effected. There is still, however, the loss in the individual houses to be guarded against. It is not an uncommon thing on entering the different houses to find a leakage going on from the tap on the slopstone. Sometimes it is only a constant dripping, frequently it is a very decided flow of water. This sort of thing going on in a fair percentage of the houses must, in the aggregate, make a bigger loss than at first sight one would imagine.

That this state of things is recognised by the Water Committee is seen by the fact that the Council's men are at the call of householders at any time to supply and fit new washers to the taps free of charge. Something further is, however, still required, as all householders are not as careful as they should be to carry out this simple requisition. This is evidenced by the fact that one frequently sees a piece of old rag or dish-cloth tied round the leaking tap to prevent splashing and to mitigate somewhat the noise of the escaping water. On enquiry one learns that this state of affairs has frequently been going on for some few days.

Whilst, however, guarding against wastage is good practice and most essential, it must not be imagined that this is the main end to be attained. So long as the 'rainy day' lasts, the difficulty is apt to be minimised. The important thing to be kept in view is not the rainy day but the period of dry days. Unfortunately, the rateable value of the district appears, at the present time, to shew a tendency to decline, and, in face of this, the difficulty of the Water Committee in looking for and obtaining new sources of supply is greatly increased. It is, however, one of the most, if not the most, important matters that the Council has to deal with.

If the question of finally securing a new source of supply is for the moment out of practical politics, it is, at any rate, most desirable that all available sources should be within the knowledge of the Council.

PRIVY MIDDENS, &c.—Under the present system, which appears to be the only one at all practicable, the emptying and removal of the contents of the privy middens and ashpits are dependent, to a large extent, on the goodwill of the neighbouring farmers. It is not always possible to obtain their services at the time which would otherwise be most suitable, and in this way it is quite out of the question to have the work done in the night. Through this difficulty it has, unfortunately, not always been possible to avoid giving cause of offence. The Nuisance Inspector, however, uses his best endeavours to get the work done as quickly and unoffensively as can be managed. It is to be noted that there has not been anything like the number of complaints as to the middens being left too long before their being emptied, though there is still some room for improvement in this respect. Cards directed to the Clerk are now left by the men who do the work of emptying. All that a householder has to do, if he finds the midden requires attention, is to send this card with particulars of the number of the house and street to the Clerk, when the matter is attended to as quickly as can be arranged. The fault thus lies at the householder's door if any nuisance through an over-full midden arises.

WATER CLOSETS.—The 5 new houses built during the year have water closets, and 57 older houses have been fitted with them, making a total for the year of 62. The total number of houses now having water closets is 366. This leaves 818 houses still dependent on the old privy midden.

SEWERAGE.—The filter bed and settling tanks at the Sewage Outfall Works and the main drains have worked well and satisfactorily during the year. There has not been any report of further trouble through blocking in the main drain in Palmerston Street. The Sewers have been extended 60 yards to take the drainage from 25 houses.

MILK SUPPLY.—The Dairies and Cowsheds of farmers and purveyors of Milk within the district have been regularly inspected and found to be kept up to the regulations required by the bye-laws. The Milk is of good quality, and no complaints have been received as to its being adulterated or impure.

UN SOUND FOOD, &c.—During the year portions of Meat exposed for sale were seized on the ground of it giving evidence of being tuberculous. The butcher and his assistant were duly summoned before the Magistrates when the offence was proved, and a fine of £10 in the case of the butcher and £2 in that of the assistant were imposed. The portions seized were destroyed.

Within a few days after this another butcher in the village called the attention of the Nuisance Inspector to a carcase of a beast which he had just slaughtered and opened. The Nuisance Inspector was so satisfied of the tuberculous nature of the carcase that he immediately asked the Medical Officer of Health to see it. The butcher on hearing that it was unfit for human food offered to at once have the whole carcase destroyed. This was done under the superintendence of the Inspector.

HOUSE REFUSE is removed twice a month by public Scavenger.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS—There are none in the district.

No offensive trade is carried on in the village.

SCHOOLS.—There are 6 Public Elementary Schools within the jurisdiction of the Council. Of these the National Schools in Church Street, the Infants' School in Turner Street, St. Gregory's School in Chapel Street, and the Church Schools at Bollington Cross, are supplied with W.C.'s and their sanitary conditions are satisfactory. The other two, viz:— the Water Street Schools, and the Wesleyan Schools at Kerridge are not so supplied. It is desirable that the present system obtaining at Kerridge should be converted into W.C.'s as soon as possible. Water Street School has recently been taken over by the County Council, and it is hoped that amongst other alterations to be made there, that the introduction of the Water Carriage System will find a foremost place.

In passing it may be permitted to say that one would have been better satisfied with the taking over of the School had the buildings and playground been in a rather less congested district, and further removed from the stream. The stream in dry seasons has been, in the past, a source of trouble owing to the foul and objectionable smells which arise from it. A more elevated position with perfect freedom for light, and

where the surrounding air would be purer and more rapidly and frequently changed would have been not only healthier but would have had a better and more wholesome influence on the young lives who have to spend so much of their time within the School Buildings and Playgrounds.

The water supply to the Schools is from the Council's Service. Children suffering from infectious diseases are of course excluded, and when it would appear that by temporary closure of the School, that it is possible to limit the spread of infection, this is done.

The Medical Inspection of School children is under the care of the County Council's Medical officer of Health, and is carried out by one of his assistants. The arrangement at the Schools for this purpose are said to be quite satisfactory to the latter gentlemen.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—On receipt of notification of an infectious disease, the house is at once visited by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Nuisance Inspector. The patient is, if possible, removed to the Isolation Hospital at Macclesfield, and the house disinfected by spraying with formaldehyde, and infected clothing is treated at the Isolation Hospital.

The Accommodation at the Macclesfield Isolation Hospital, has, through the courtesy of Dr. Marsh, the Borough Medical Officer of Health, been at all times sufficient, though there have been treated more cases than the district is entitled to under the agreement with the Borough Council.

16 cases of Scarlet Fever have thus been accommodated during the year, at a cost to the Council of £173 5s. There is at the present time one case of Scarlet Fever in the Hospital.

PHTHIS'S.—There is not any system of notification of infection, either compulsory or voluntary. After a death from tuberculosis the Council offer to disinfect the room which has been occupied by the subject.

The matter of making further provision for burial ground has been brought to the notice of the Council by the Medical Officer of Health. Some fourteen years ago a further piece of ground adjoining the old Churchyard was taken in by the Church authorities. Unfortunately no definite plan of arranging the ground has been followed. Graves have been allowed to be made without any symmetry or order, and in this way a good deal of space has been lost. The ground, too, has been allowed to get into a sad condition. Under the present Vicar, however,

this has been as far as possible remedied, and a different aspect given to the place. A special Committee of the Council has been appointed to go into the matter, and to advise as to what steps should be taken to increase the provision still remaining.

The foregoing report contains, I think, a faithful record of the most important matters which concern the Sanitary Administration of the district, and the mention of some outstanding requirements will, I trust, be of service to you in your deliberations.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. MAIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Nuisance Inspector's Report for 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit a Report of the sanitary work carried out in the district during the year 1910.

NIGHTSOIL REMOVAL.—During the year 1087 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. of Nightsoil was removed at a cost for Carting of £90 11s. 3d; and for labour in emptying £41 10s. 1d.

The figures for the previous year were: 1219 tons 6 cwts, 2 qrs; Carting £101 12s. 2d; Labour £49 19s. 2d., showing a decrease in amount of 131 tons, 13 cwts. 3 qrs. of Nightsoil, and cost of removal decrease £16 10s. 0s.

HOUSE REFUSE.—The increased number of houses fitted with water closets, and the consequent increased number of receptacles for dry ashes, has increased the amount of refuse from 216 loads to 280 loads, with an increased cost of removal from £35 10s. to £40.

It has been found possible to obtain a new tip for house refuse and a source of nuisance, as well as an eyesore in the centre of the village, has been removed.

Waterclosets have been substituted for privy middens at 57 houses and five new houses erected during the year are so provided, making 62 additional houses provided with water closets, the total number of houses in the district having water closets being now 366, almost one-third of the number of houses in the district.

In outlying portions of the district where there was no sewer available, and in very open situations, the re-construction of combined privies and ashpits has been carried out at 18 houses to abate nuisances arising from open leaky privy middens.

Sewer extensions of 40 yards at Rose Bank, and 20 yards in Princess Street, and a private extension at Grimshaw Lane have allowed the connection of the drainage of 23 houses to the main sewers.

The water supply has been of sufficient quantity during the year, due to the wet summer experienced, but I am afraid that, with a normal summer and the increasing number of water closets, the supply will be insufficient for a continuous supply. There have been slight complaints of the quality of the water, due to the water becoming stale in the iron main between Dane Bent reservoir and the 7 in. main from the Lowerhouse Works. The former supply comes into use automatically with the reduction of pressure from Lowerhouse Supply, but the cause of complaint might be avoided by flushing the main in question if it was possible to ascertain when the Dane Bent Supply was going to come into use.

INSPECTIONS — During the year, 1006 inspections have been made in connection with nightsoil removal ; 178 inspections of sanitary improvements in progress ; 12 of Factories ; 33 of Workshops including Bakehouses ; 208 of Slaughterhouses and Meat shops ; Cowsheds 44 ; special observation and report on the emission of Black Smoke, and special inspection and report of storm overflows, surface water and silt in sewers.

There were 17 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, 15 of which were removed to the Hospital. In each case the houses were disinfected, and reports given as to the sanitary conditions, source of milk supply, and School attended.

At the latter end of the year after the formation of a Housing Committee and on its recommendation, a special house to house inspection has been started and a complete record of the conditions attaching to each house entered on a separate card under the Index Card System as recommended in the regulations of the Housing of the Working Classes Act. The number of houses so dealt with to the end of the year, being 72.

Inspection of Slaughter-houses and Meat-shops resulted in the seizure and destroyal of a portion of meat weighing 112lb, such meat being affected with tuberculosis. Proceedings were taken against the owner and also the salesman. Fines of £10 and costs on the former and £2 and costs on the latter being imposed.

In this case the meat had been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse out in the Rural District practically out of the way of inspection, and as diseased meat is much more easy of detection when in process of slaughtering, the existence of such slaughterhouses are a source of danger in the supply of diseased meat to the public.

It would be an advantage if such places could be abolished or powers provided whereby the authority in whose district meat is exposed for sale, could inspect it in course of preparation.

In another case a whole carcase weighing 640lbs was destroyed, the disease being detected immediately the beast was opened. This occurred in a local slaughterhouse and the owner offered every facility and assistance in its removal and destroyal. As this was a case of genuine misfortune, costing the owner £17, it might ensure help and co-operation in preventing the sale of diseased meat if there was some means of compensation provided in such cases : and, of course, in this case, there was no prosecution.

Preliminary notices requiring the abatement of nuisances were served in 14 cases ; 18 letters, and 4 legal notices ; and at the end of the year there were 2 notices not complied with.

Slaughterhouses have been kept in a clean condition, and the same remark applies to Cowsheds and Bakehouses.

Five new houses have been certified as complete and fit for habitation, and three old houses have been closed voluntarily by the owners rather than incur the expenditure required to carry out such sanitary improvements as would render them fit for human habitation.

So far as the inspection of houses, under the new system, has gone, it appears that the want of ventilation, or insufficient ventilation is likely to account for the greatest number of defects in the housing conditions, and the Regulations would have been more complete and better to work under if some standard of ventilation and air space had been fixed. As it is now, judging by the form of card supplied, through ventilation is to be required, and windows provided which are to be made so that half of each will open.

Powers of entry are given in the Housing Act, and the report of each house includes sanitary accommodation, number of occupants, number of rooms, condition of roof, walls and ceilings, and also the cleanliness of each house.

When the record is completed it will be a very full and detailed one of the housing conditions in the district.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

J. TRUEMAN, A.R.S.I.

TABLE I.—BOLLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES B'LONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Yr. of age		At all ages.					Number	Rate*			
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births register'd	Number	Rate*								
1900	4000	90	22.5	13	144	64	16	No such Institutions.	do.	0	64	16	None.	The Infirmary, Macclesfield.	None.
1901	5245	125	23.8	18	144	84	16			2	86	16.5			
1902	5245	129	24.5	13	100	75	14.2			2	77	14.6			
1903	5245	122	23.2	15	123	61	11.6			1	62	11.8			
1904	5245	115	21.9	21	182	74	14			7	81	15.4			
1905	5245	94	17.9	12	127	58	11			4	62	11.6			
1906	5245	132	25.1	14	106	67	12.7			2	69	13.1			
1907	5245	114	21.7	9	78	58	11			9	67	12.7			
1908	5245	123	23.4	11	88	58	11			4	62	11.8			
1909	5245	104	19.8	8	77	56	10.6			0	56	10.6			
Averages for years 1900-1909.	5120.5	113.4	22.3	13.4	116.9	65.5	12.8			3.1	68.6	13.4			
1910	5245	100	19.06	4	40	52	9.9			4	56	10.6			

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water)

... 1291.

Total population at all ages ... 5245
Number of inhabited houses ... 1184
Average number of persons per house 4.4

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.--BOLLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	WHOLE DISTRICT.				EAST WARD.				CENTRAL WARD.				WEST WARD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.																
1900	4000	90	64	13	1395	42	18	5	1355	27	26	6	1250	21	20	2
1901	5245	125	84	18	1743	41	32	6	1826	48	29	5	1676	36	23	7
1902	5245	129	75	13	1743	48	24	3	1826	42	25	5	1676	39	26	5
1903	5245	122	61	15	1743	45	26	8	1826	41	16	5	1676	36	19	2
1904	5245	115	74	21	1743	39	26	10	1826	44	26	3	1676	32	22	8
1905	5245	94	58	12	1743	32	23	2	1826	35	19	6	1676	27	16	4
1906	5245	132	67	14	1743	46	25	4	1826	57	18	7	1676	35	24	3
1907	5245	114	58	9	1743	46	16	4	1826	37	26	4	1676	31	16	1
1908	5245	123	58	11	1743	57	27	6	1826	41	14	2	1676	31	17	3
1909	5245	104	56	8	1743	38	16	1	1826	40	19	5	1676	26	21	2
Averages of years 1900 to 1909	5120	113.4	65.5	13.4	1708	43.4	23.3	4.9	1778	41.2	21.8	4.8	1633	31.4	20.4	3.7
1910	5245	100	56	4	1743	37	20	1	1826	33	15	3	1676	30	21	0

TABLE III.—BOLLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.					East Ward	Central Ward.	West Ward	East Ward	Central Ward	West Ward	Total Cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65							
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)
Erysipelas
Scarlet fever ...	17	...	4	10	3	...	5	6	6	5	4	6	15
Typhus fever
Enteric fever
Relapsing fever
Continued fever
Puerperal Fever
Plague
Totals ...	17	...	4	10	3	...	5	6	6	5	4	6	15

Isolation Hospital—(Name and) Situation—Macclesfield Isolation.

Total Available Beds. 6.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated 4.

TABLE IV.--BOLLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during year 1910.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.		
	All ages.	under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	East Ward.	Central Ward.	West Ward.
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	..	1	1	1
Other tuberculous diseases ...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	7	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	2	2
Bronchitis ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Pneumonia ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2
Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	1	1	...	..	...	...	..	1	..	...
Heart diseases ...	9	1	...	...	1	4	3	3	2	4
Cerebral hæmorrhage ...	11	...	...	...	...	3	8	4	3	4
Senile decay ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	3
Diseases of kidney ...	3	..	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1
All other causes ...	8	...	2	...	1	3	2	2	3	3
All causes ...	56	4	2	...	5	18	27	20	15	21



TABLE V.--BOLLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Year 1910.—Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Week.	3—4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1—2 Months.	2—3 Months.	3—4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7—8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9—10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11—12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.																				
Certified	...	...	...	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Uncertified	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																				
Small-pox	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Measles	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																				
Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis )	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Gastro-enteritis )	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
WASTING DISEASES.																				
Premature Birth	..	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2
Congenital Defects	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
Injury at Birth	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.																				
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis : )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tabes Mesenterica )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES.																				
Convulsions	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				3	1			4												4

Births in the year { legitimate .. 97
illegitimate ... 3

Deaths in the year { legitimate infants ... 4
illegitimate infants ... 0

Population ... 5245
Estimated to middle of 1910

Deaths from all Causes at all 'Ages ... 52.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1910,

FOR THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF BOLLINGTON,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, in connection with
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES ... (including Factory Laundries)	12	...	...
WORKSHOPS ... (including Workshop Laundries)	34	...	...
WORKPLACES... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...
Total	46		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:</i>				
Want of Cleanliness
Want of Ventilation
Overcrowding
Want of drainage of floors
Other nuisances
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective
not separate for sexes
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)...
Other Offences
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)
Total

3.—HOMEWORK.—Nil.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	12
Dressmakers	3
Wheelwright	1
Laundry	1
Clog Block Maker	1
Total number of workshops on Register ...	18

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s 133)
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector Notified by H.M. Inspector
tor as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Work-shop Act, (s. 5) Report (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year
In use at the end of the year

